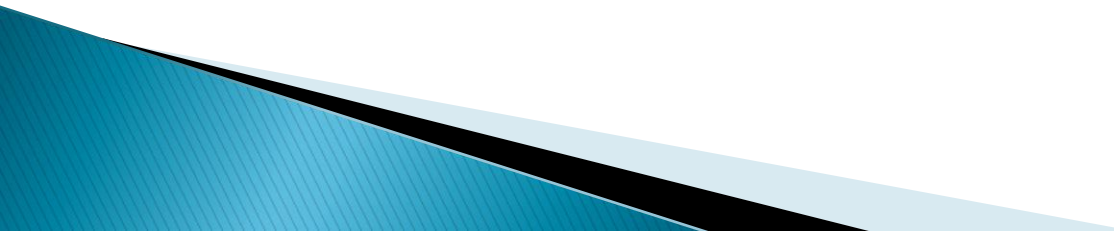


# REPRODUCTION IN FUNGI

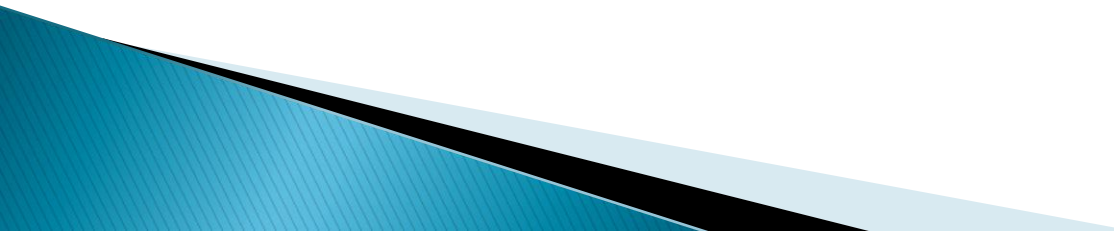


Dr. Poonam Shakya

# Introduction

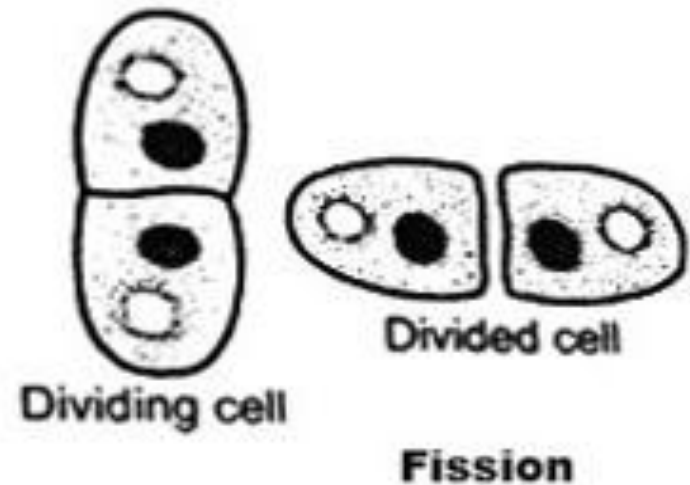
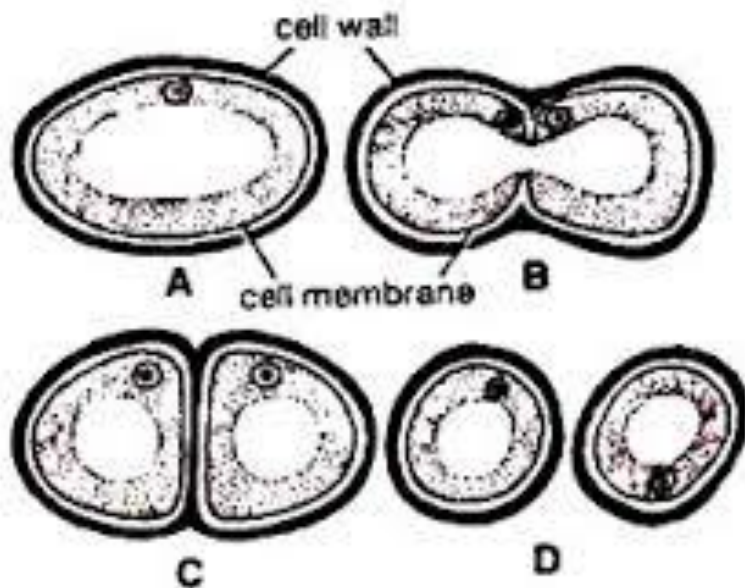
- ▶ Fungi reproduce naturally by a variety of means
    1. Asexual Reproduction/Somatic/Vegetative
    2. Sexual Reproduction
- 

# Asexual Reproduction

- ▶ It does not involve the union of nuclei, sex cells or sex organs
  - ▶ It may be accomplished by
    1. Fission
    2. Budding
    3. Fragmentation
    4. Spore Formation
- 

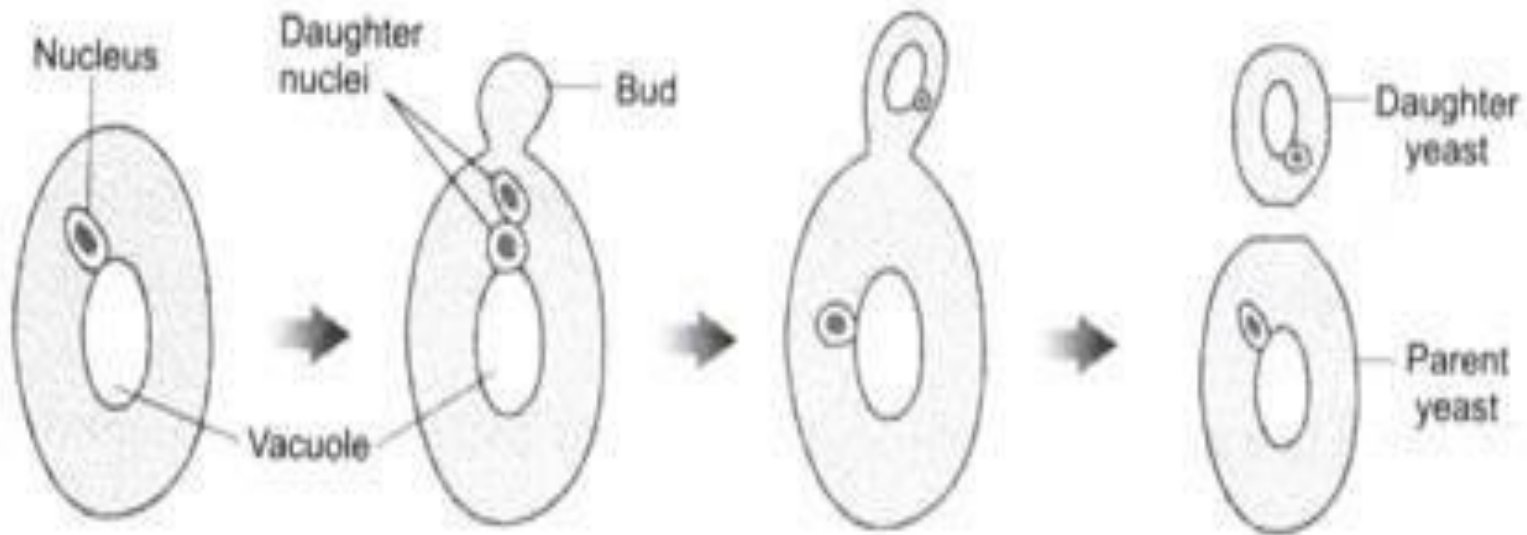
# Fission

- ▶ It includes the fission of somatic cells yielding 2 similar daughter cells



# Budding

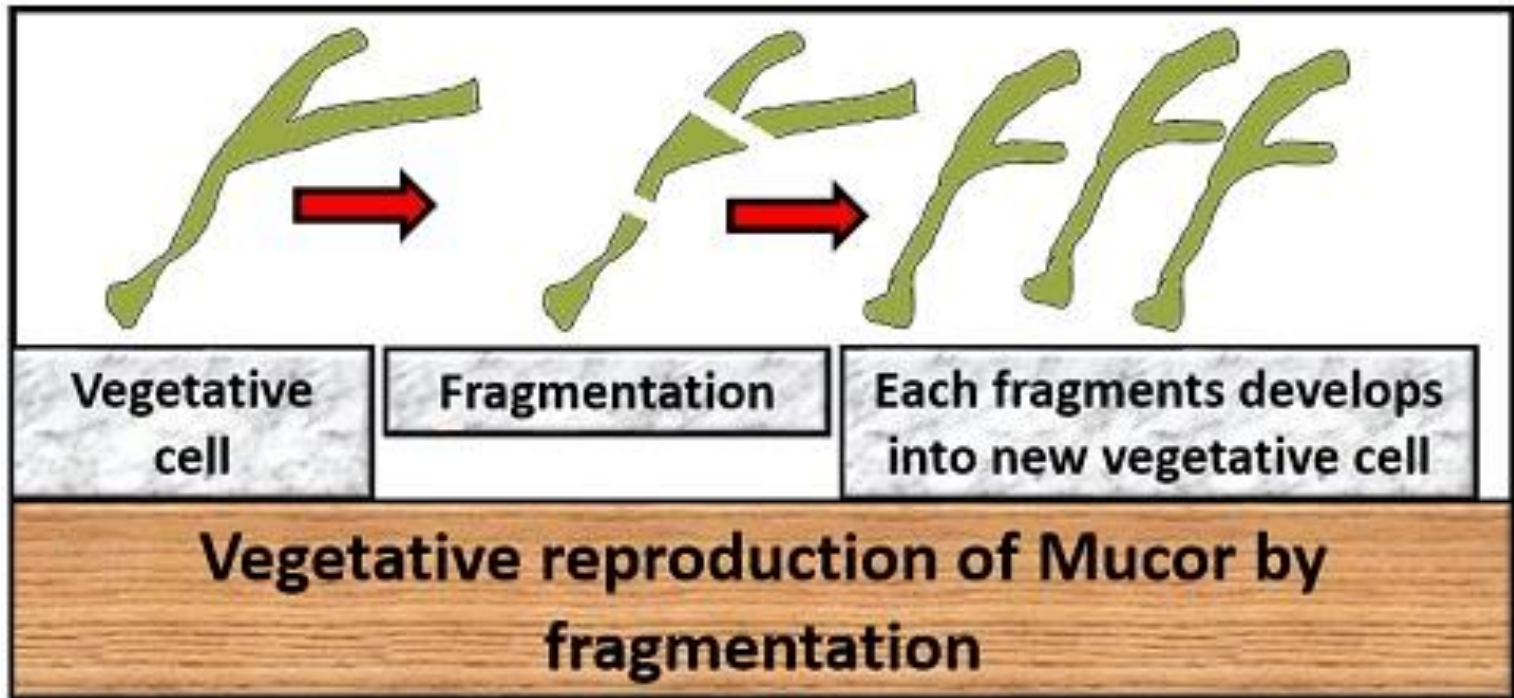
- ▶ It includes the formation of a bud - a small outgrowth of the parent cell developing in to a new individual



Budding in yeast

# Fragmentation

- ▶ It includes the fragmentation or disjointing of the hyphal cells, each fragment becoming a new organism



# Asexual spores

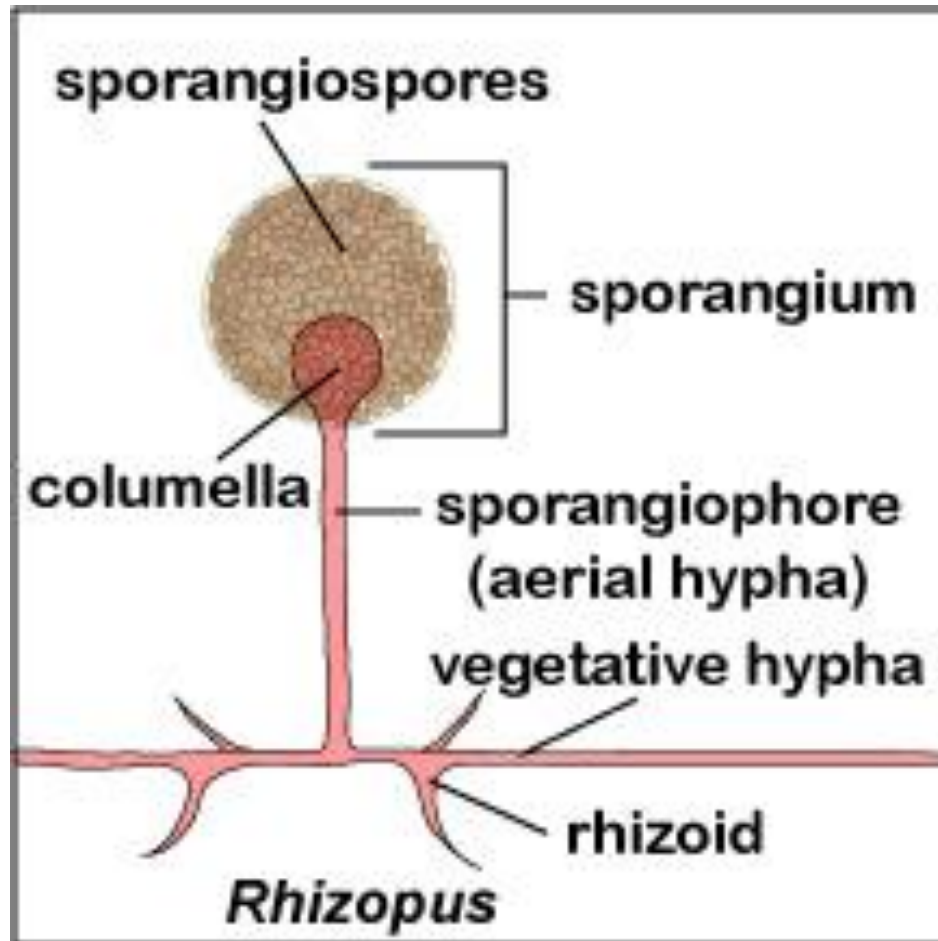
- ▶ Their function is to disseminate the species
- ▶ They are produced in large numbers

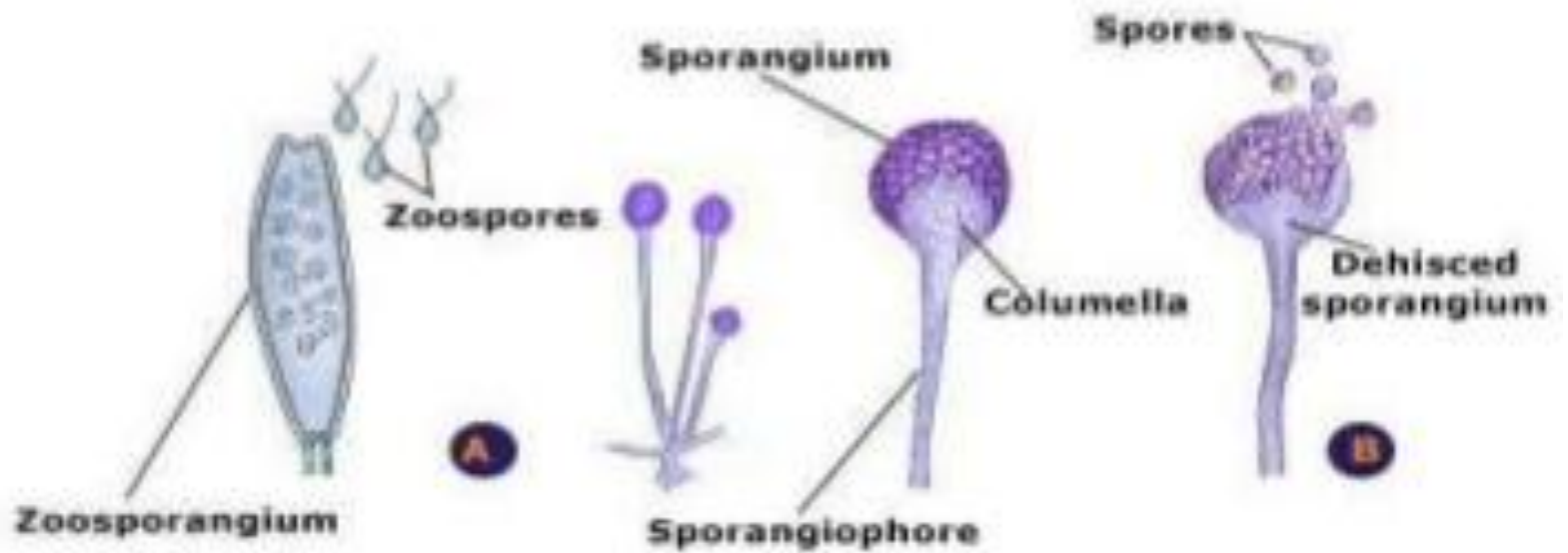
1. Sporangiospores
2. Conidiospores
3. Arthrospores
4. Chlamydoconidia
5. Blastospores

# Sporangiospores

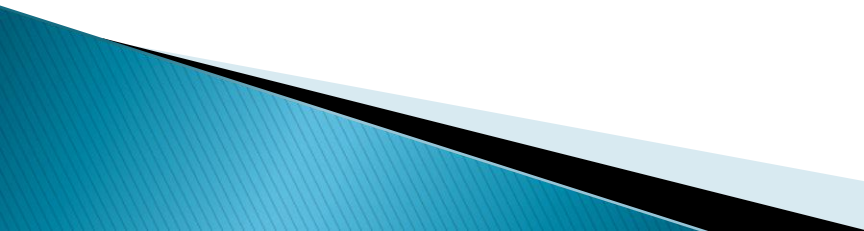
- ▶ These single celled spores are formed within sacs called sporangia/sporangium at the end of special hyphae called sporangiophores.
- ▶ They are of 2 types
  1. Aplanospores – non motile sporangiospores
  2. Zoospores- motile sporangiospores, flagella

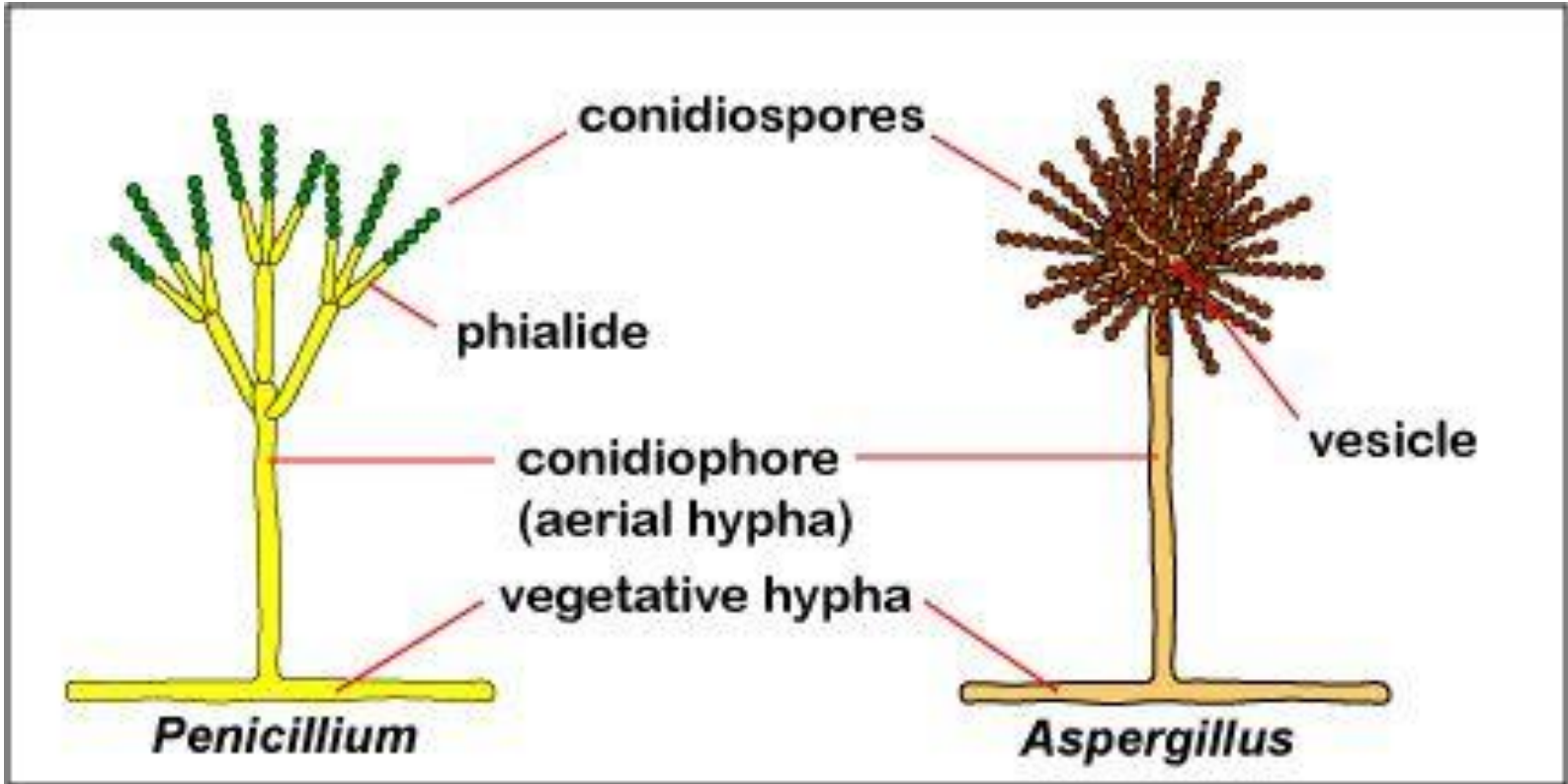






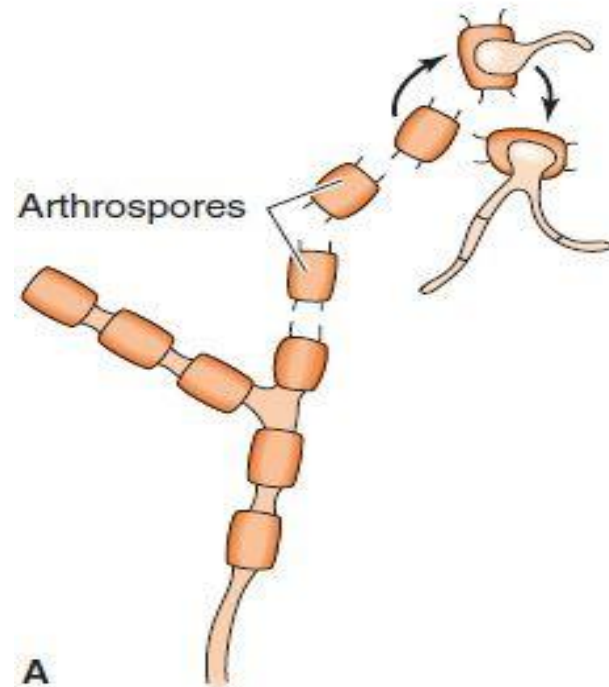
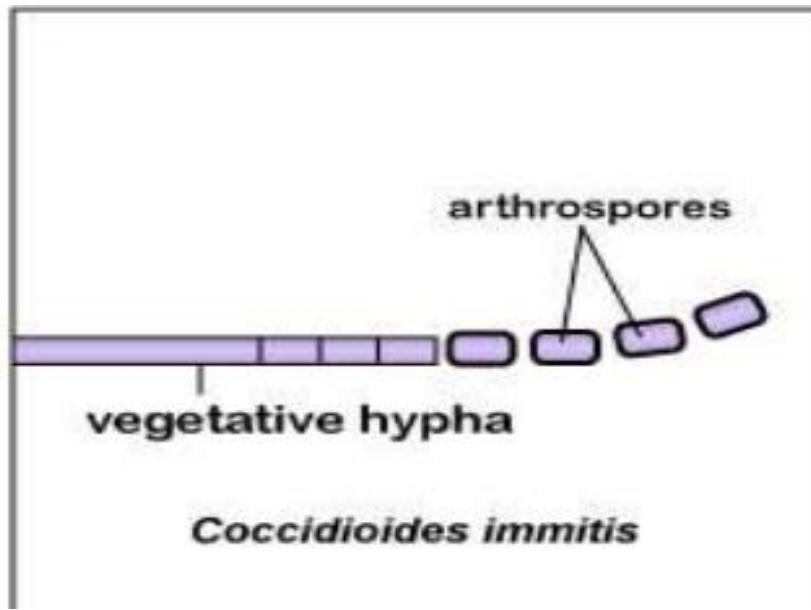
# Conidiospores

- ▶ Also called conidia/conidium
  - ▶ They are of 2 types
    1. Small, single celled conidia are called microconidia
    2. Large multicelled conidia are called macroconidia
  - ▶ Formed at the tip or side of a hypha
- 



# Arthrospores

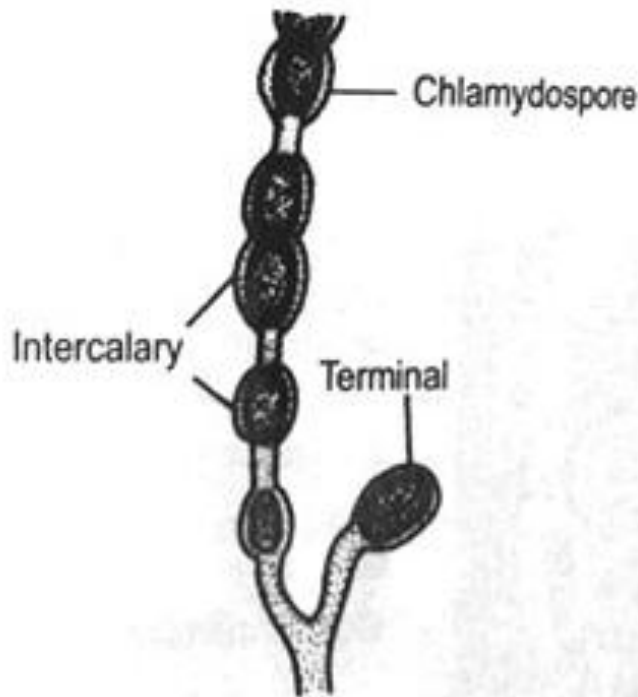
- ▶ Also called as oidia/oidium
- ▶ These single celled spores are formed by disjoining of hyphal cells



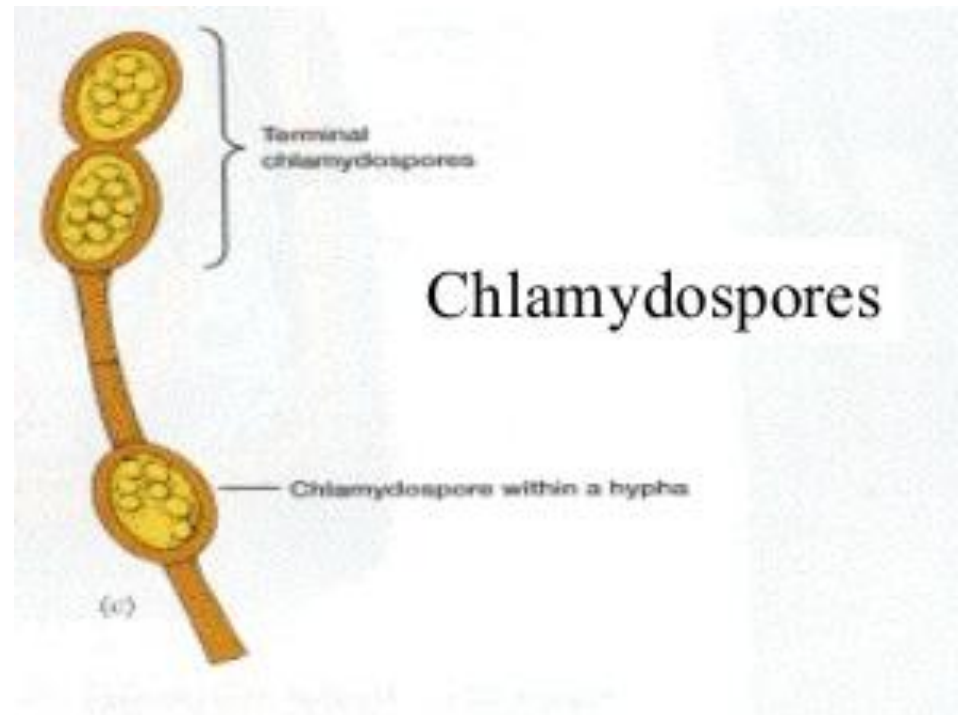
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# Chlamydo spores

- ▶ Thick walled
- ▶ Single celled spores
- ▶ Highly resistant to adverse conditions



Chlamydo spores



Chlamydo spores

# Blastospores

- ▶ Formed by budding

